2:Sanders E-5 (no date) 1949 EE1 Bulgaria EE1
222

APPENDIX I

A. TABLES ABOUT THE PEOPLE

TABLE 1

FAMILY HEADS BORN IN DRAGALEVTSY, 1934 CENSUS

162

	BOTH HEADS LIVING		ONE HEAD (SINGLE OR WIDOWED)		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total number in village	252	252	14	10	266	262
Born in Dragalevtsy	212	139	9	4	221	143
Per cent born in Dragalevtsy	84.1	55.2	64.3	40.0	83.1	54.6

TABLE 2

NATIVITY OF DRAGALEVTSY-BORN MALE HEADS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND THEIR FATHERS, 1934 CENSUS

162

	TOTAL NUMBER IN VILLAGE (MALE HEADS)	MALE HEADS BORN IN DRAGALEVTSY		FATHERS OF DRAGALEVTSY-BORN ALSO BORN IN DRAGALEVTSY	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Agriculturists	209	191	91.4	184*	96.3
All occupations	266	221	83.1	213	96.4

*184 out of a possible 191

2: Sanders E-5 (no date) 1949 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

TABLE 3

FAMILY SIZE IN DRAGALEVTSY, CENSUS OF 1934

NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	PER CENT OF POPULATION
1	7	7	0.4
2	13	26	1.6
3	39	117	7.2
4	42	168	10.2
5	46	230	14.2
6	46	276	17.0
7	28	196	12.1
8	21	168	10.3
9	12	108	6.7
10	8	80	4.9
11 and over	18	248	15.4
Total	280	1,624	100.0

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TABLE 4

MARITAL STATUS OF THE DRAGALEVTSY POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1926

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AGE (YEARS)	MARRIED		UNMARRIED		TOTAL PER AGE GROUP
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Under 15	0	0	325	307	632
15	0	0	16	19	35
16	0	1	25	20	46
17	0	1	29	18	48
18	1	0	21	11	33
19	3	8	22	18	51
20	4	8	11	7	30
21-25	52	44	22	21	139
26-30	63	66	6	1	136
31-35	36	42	3	2	83
36-40	54	55	0	1	110
41-50	57	55	0	0	112
51-60	47	37	1	0	85
Over 60	27	17	1	0	45
Total	344	334	482	425	1,585

105 The Bulgarian case seems particularly apropos for such a study. Unlike Czarist Russia or the countries of Asia, pre-Communist Bulgaria had developed a relatively free and advanced society. Within the framework of a most liberal and democratic constitution, of a social structure without any noticeable class differences and of a predominantly agricultural economy based on independent small landholdings, Bulgaria had produced a social legislation among the most progressive of our time. Native intelligentsia and labor alike represented only about 20 per cent of the population and were nothing more than recent offspring of the nation's backbone—the peasantry—so that no logical conflict of interests had a chance to develop in Bulgaria. Labor, in particular, had attained, as early as the twenties, the status of free labor with all necessary requisites, such as freedom of professional organization, free collective bargaining and impartial settlement of labor disputes, the right to strike, freedom of choosing and changing job, and a firm legal protection, including social security. In fact, by 1924, Bulgaria had incorporated into her domestic legislation all recommendations of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.[1]

[162]

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668 In such a harmonious environment, Communism could not and did not have any chance of success. Still, Communist attempts to artificially create a "social problem" and exploit it for their own purposes go way back to the turn of the century, when, in 1903, a small group of Lenin's followers split from the Bulgarian Social-Democratic Party and formed a radical-revolutionary nucleus, known later

113

[1] For detailed background information and source material, see author's study *Trade Unions and Labor Legislation in Bulgaria (1878-1953)* (New York: Mid-European Studies Center, 1953).

668 on as the Bulgarian Workers' for Communist Party. Until the creation of the Bolshevik state in Russia, which threw its full support [162] behind the Communist organizations all over the world, the number of Bulgarian Communists, in spite of all efforts, never exceeded 5,000—less than 0.1 per cent of the entire population. Aware that parliamentary means could advance them no further, they resorted, under Moscow's guidance, to the only alternative with some probability of success: the forceful overthrow of the constitutional government. Yet, in 1919, 1923 and 1925, when three desparate attempts to seize power were made, the Bulgarian Communists lacked support by either the Red Army from outside, or infiltrated agents from within the government, so that their failure was complete. The only important result of those Communist experiments was that the Bulgarians and their "working class" were enabled to understand clearly the real intentions of Communism 30 years ago.

The preceding remarks seemed necessary in order to substantiate the conclusion that the pre-Communist Bulgarian reality proved to be an awkward ground for any Communist ac- [162] tivity. Even the Bulgarian workers (about 160,000 before the war) who were the primary Communist target did not find any particular appeal in Communist ideology and promises because there were no relevant reasons for dissatisfaction and many reasons for repudiating the Communist alternative. No risk is taken in assuming that, were it not for Bulgaria's invasion by the Red Army and the simultaneously staged Communist coup d'état, of September, 1944, Communism would never have taken hold in Bulgaria.[4]

[4] It is not well known that the Soviet Union declared war on Bulgaria when the latter had broken with Nazi Germany, had reestablished a democratic government, and was waiting for the armistice's signature with the Western Allies, whose attitude, at the time, is still

Page 610c

B. Jewish Minority

[162] 563 795

The Jews in Bulgaria numbered about 50,000 and came originally from Spain. Until the last war they lived in absolute liberty and enjoyed all the rights of Bulgarian citizens. The Jewish colony maintained about 30 synagogues, of which seven are in Sofia, three in Plovdiv, two in Pleven, one in Vidin, one in Vratza, etc., and a consistory composed of preeminent men, the most notable of whom was the great Rabbi Dr. Ehrenpreiss (actually residing in Stockholm). For more than fifteen years Dr. Ehrenpreiss made a center of his residence from which Hebrew culture was propagated not only in the Balkans but in Eastern Europe as well.

The Jews not only were not persecuted, but also enjoyed the sympathy of the local population. This explains the fact that, although not numerous, they controlled the greater part of Bulgarian commerce, both domestic and foreign. The relations between Bulgarians and Jews were excellent, and sometimes went even as far as inter-marriage. The wife of the last Bulgarian Minister to the United States, Dr. Nevoran, who is of Jewish descent, is a Bulgarian.

798 563

This harmony was not disturbed even after Hitler's seizure of power in Germany when, under the influence of the new regime in the Reich, national-socialist and fascist groups were also organized in Bulgaria. These groups endeavored, among other things, to incite anti-Jewish feelings among the

000 panied by a representative of the American-Turkish Aid Society, undertook a trip during 1857 in South Bulgaria or, as it was called at that time, Roumelia. They passed through Rodosto and then through Andrinople on their way to Plovdiv (Philippople). Hamlin thought than the Bulgarians were found mostly north of the Balkan mountains. He was greatly surprised to discover that half of the inhabifants of Adrianople were Bulgarians. He said about them: „The spontaneous, modest, kind and respectful behavior of the population can not but attract the attention even of the most casual observer. We were not the object of any ridicule, base curiosity or rough language on the part of either young or old people. We can not say, however, the same about the Greek and Turkish villages". The Bulgarians said to Hamlin: „We have no literature, no schools and, we might even say, we have no language".

[181]

Human culture is founded always on the labour spent for the cultivation of land. During the Hellenic civilization, those who worked the land were called barbarians and, instead of benefiting by it, they were robbed by this civilization. Present Balkan culture, however, suffers from the manifestation of actual barbarism, by blocking the outlets to friendly seas for those who work and labour on the land:

162 **33. The Population of Thrace.** The bigger part of the population of Thrace is Bulgarian. Let us use a few important data:

1. The Bulgarian census of 1919 was carried under very unfavourable conditions. Many Bulgarian Moslems were shown under the clasification of Turks and the Bulgarian population had been reduced, after the Turks had exterminated it, during the so called famous „republic of Giumurdjina".

Bulgarian Christians	87.941	
Bulgarian Moslems	17.369	
Bulgarians total	105,310	47.0 %
Turks	79.539	35.4 %
Greeks	28.647	12.75%
[illegible]ers	10.922	4.85%
Total	224.418	

1 [Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, American missionary in Constantinople, who visited South Bulgaria in 1857--Analyst]

8: Bojkoff K-4, 5 (no date) 1946 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

2. The census made by General Charpy, Governor general of Western Thrace from 1918 until 1920, respectively by the Allied occupational forces in Western Thrace, in March 1920. This census was incomplete, because it was made when the Bulgarians were fleeing from their native places and the Greeks were bringing in their „refugees" instead. 162

Bulgarian Christians		69.154
Bulgarian Moslems		11.739
Bulgarians total		80.839
Turks		73.220
Greeks		51.706
Others		6.803
	Total	212.622

In spite of the unfriendly attitude and behaviour of the French chief in command of the East, Franchêt d'Eperey, towards anything that was Bulgarian, the sympathies were still with the Bulgarians. This is what Paul Roussel, the Allied Financial Director of the region, brought to the knowledge of Franchêt d'Eperey: „Two peoples contend the future of this country, if we leave aside the Turks, who are to return to the land of their origin... There is nothing left, of what we admire of their past, in the present-day Greeks... There is no doubt that the future belongs to this youthful and sturdy people, the Bulgarians, who are gifted with the rare capacity for work, honesty and saving." 563

34. The Spirit of the Bulgarian population and the Terror Exercised over it. The terror exercised over the Bulgarian population in Western Thrace after the Balkan War, during 1913 and 1914, was in no way less cruel than the one applied in Macedonia. Thousands of schemes were engineered to expel this population from its native lands. Numerous documents show us how bold and enlightened the spirit of this population was in the time of the Turkish domination, however. The Bulgarian peasant population around the city of Drama wanted to have their own Bulgarian bishop and they sent away the Greek bishop of Drama in 1872. The Greek bishop in Drama reported to the Patriarchate;

133 of elevation given for the territory before 1940 (103.146 sq. km.[1]) are:

500 m. above sea level	64.5 %
500 to 1000 m. above sea level	22.9 %
1000 and more above sea level	12.6 %

The distribution of elevations is favorable for agriculture, cattle-raising and forestry. The well-watered vast planes sloping properly assure an intensive cultivation of valuable food and industrial cultures. The plane of Plovdiv is 4.470 sq. kilometers and has an elevation of 200 meters above sea level, the plane of Stara-Zagora is 1583 sq. km. at an elevation of 160 meters above sea level and the Sofia plateau is 550 m. above sea level with a surface of 1185 sq. km. Then we have the huge and fertile Danube plane which runs along the whole course of the river.

162

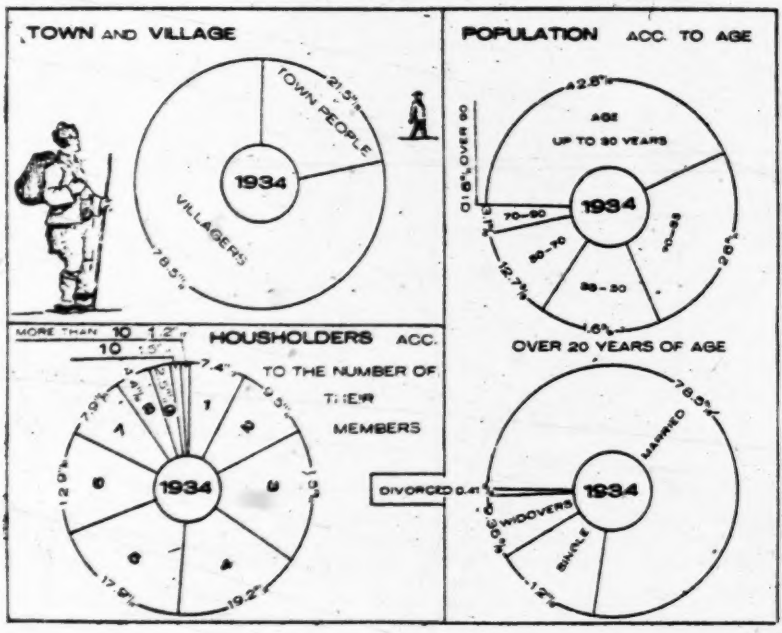

Fig. 13.

[1]) 1 sq. mile = 2.59 sq. km.

131 Bulgaria extends on the parallel 5° 42' 20" (average latitude 43° North), on the meridian 2° 58' 58" (average longitude 25° East), is nearly as large as Hungary and the State of Ohio, USA, and has to-day a territory of 110.842 sq. km. = 42.800 sq. mi.) and a population (1940) of 6.307.000 inhabitants (estimated 1945 — 6,9 millions).

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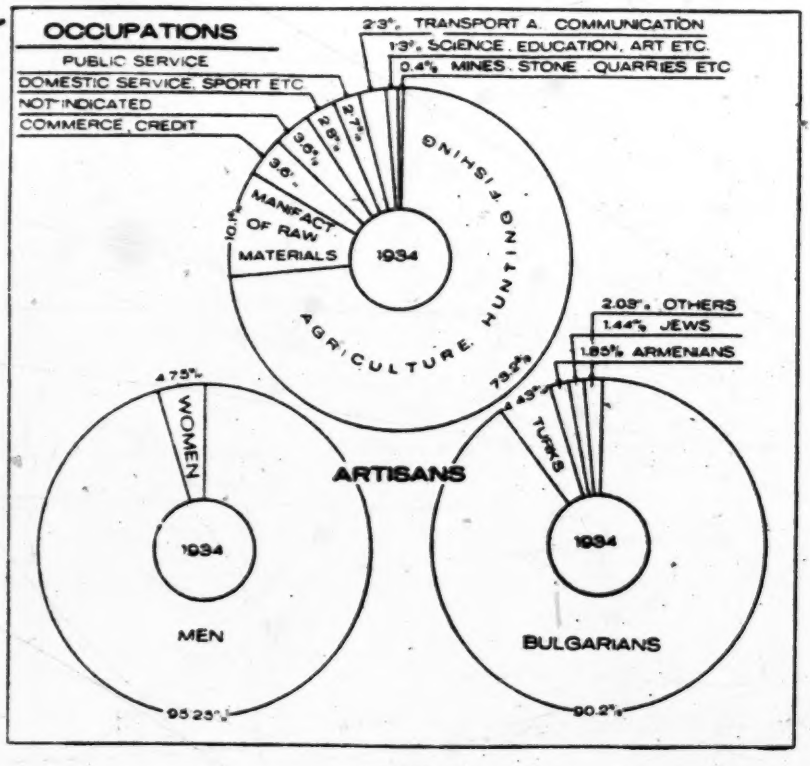

Fig. 15.

43. Bulgaria is a Peasant Country. 78.5% of the inhabitants of Bulgaria live in rural communities and 21.5% live in cities. No essential change has taken place in this structure of Bulgaria's population in recent times:

	1880	*1935*
City population	19.3 %	21,48 %
Village population	80.7 %	79.52 %

8: Bojkoff K-4, 5 (no date) 1946 EE1 Bulgaria EE1

These figures show how strongly the people are attached to the cultivation of the land. The background of Bulgarian culture was and still is agricultural labour.

44. Bulgaria is a Land of small Ownerships. This is the Background of her Democracy.

Let us show the variety of occupations in Bulgaria. The occupations of 1.284.993 households [1]) in Bulgaria are distributed as follows:

	Households		%
Agriculture	838.899	or	65.2
Manufacture of materials	160.000	„	12.4
Commerce and credit	61.518	„	4.8
Public work and service	38.762	„	3.0
Transport and communications	36.682	„	2.9
Science and education	20.114	„	1.7

The distribution of land property will be shown in the figures below. The total of private properties being 42.810.815 dekars equal to 100%, the distribution is as follows:

Husbandries up to 10 decares [2])		1.3%
„ from 10 to 20 decares		4.0%
„ „ 20 „ 30	„	6.6%
„ „ 30 „ 50	„	18.1%
„ „ 50 „ 100	„	36.9%
„ „ 100 „ 150	„	17.0%
„ „ 150 „ 200	„	7.3%
„ „ 200 „ 300	„	5.2%
„ „ 300 „ 500	„	2.0%
„ „ 500 and more		1.6%

Since at present Bulgaria could not rely on more guaranteed sources of income for her economy, than those which are connected with her agriculture; along with the efforts laid for the improvement of crafts and industries, the Government takes special care for the agriculture of the country, as the main support of the state and the main background of the democracy of her agrarian population.

How is land worked in Bulgaria? The private and public land for exploitation being 43.684.381 decares equal to 100%, its distriburion is as follows:

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[1]) This information is based on statistics for 1934, which is the last census year.

[2]) One decare = 0.247 acres. One acre = 4.047 decares.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES

133 In the west, and south of the Balkans lies the Sofia basin, at an altitude of some 580 metres, crowned by the picturesque Vitosh Mountain, reaching a height of 2,287 metres, at the foot of which lies the capital of the country, Sofia. The country to the north of the Balkans forms a table land, intersected by several affluents of the Danube. its eastern part gradually merging into the waterless region of the Deli-Orman, a part of which is now in Rumania. The south western part of Bulgaria is formed by the upper part of the valleys of the rivers Struma and Mesta and constitutes that part of Macedonia which has reverted to Bulgaria.

162 According to the census taken on December 31, 1934, the total population of Bulgaria was 6,090,215, or 59 inhabitants per square kilometre. The vast majority of the population was rural, the urban population being only 21.48% of the total and segregated mainly in the following towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants: Sofia 287,976; Plovdiv 100,485; Varna 70,183; Rustchuk 49,388; Burgas 36,099; Pleven 31,764; Sliven 30,683; Stara-Zagora 29,857; Haskovo 26,622; Shumen 25,734; Yambol 25,125; Pazardjik 23,387; Vidin 18,599; Assenovgrad (Stanimaka) 17,817; Vratsa 16,477; Kustendil 16,386; Pernik 15,977; Dupnitsa 16,071; Razgrad 15,700; Kazanlik 15,097; Lom 14,807; Timovo 14,100; Gabrovo 13,823; Svistov 12,112; Tsirpan 11,308; Samokov 11,031; Tirgovishte (Eski Djuma) 10,421; Panagurishte 10,188; Petritch 10,121; Gorna-Djuma 10,028; There are 67 other urban centres of less than 10,000 inhabitants, but which in fact are mere villages, the smallest of these is Melnik, with a population of only 548 inhabitants.

133 Bulgaria owing to her extremely variegated structural character offers an astonishing diversity of landscape scenery

197 century. As a consequence the Rumanian language was slavicised to the extent of 2/5, while the Latin element was reduced to the proportion of only 1/5 of the total. (Cihac, „Dictionnaire d'étymologie Daco-Romane". Francfort S. M. 1879. Cf. its preface).

197 103 The irruption and settlement of the Petsenegs and Kumans as was to be expected, left numerous traces in the topography of the country both to the north and south of the Danube. Such names as Petsenoge, Petsenevtse, Petseniaga, Petseneshka, Koman, Kumanitsa, Kymanovtsi, Comanca, Comani, Comanitsa, Comanesti, Comanca, Kumanovo and Gumendja abound and clearly indicate their origin. The Kuman tongue was akin to Turkish, and there is a written M. S. in it in Venice, the study of which would reveal that many words used in the Bulgarian and Rumanian languages and supposed to have been adopted from Turkish, were more probably borrowed direct from the Kuman tongue. This would be more evident in Rumanian where there was no direct contact between Rumanians and Turks, but where on the contrary Wallachs and Kumans lived side by side for centuries

162 According to the census of 1926 the ethnic minorities in Bulgaria were classified as follows according to race, language, and faith. At the time the total population was 5,478,741, including 4 3,011 foreigners, (mainly White Russians, 19,000).

Turks:	577,552	Turkish-Speaking:	588,105	Orthodox:	4,568,773
Gipsies:	134,844	Gipsy „	134,844	Moslems:	789,296
Rumanians:	69,080	Rumanian „	70,631	Jews:	46,431
Jews:	46,558	Judeo-Spanish „	46,322	Armeno-	
Armenians:	27,322	Armenian „	27,322	Gregorians	25,402
Greeks:	10,564	Greek „	10,564	Protestants	6,735
Tartars:	6,191			Various	1757
Gagauses:	4,362				
Kutso-Vlachs:	1,551				
Total	878,024				

6: Shuster S-4 (no date) 1954 El Europe
Bulgaria EE1

tures, and the Russians could legitimately conclude that the warm friendship suddenly manifested in both countries when Red troops marched in was not wholly sincere. 648

The United States made a serious effort to insure effective democratic government in the Balkan region. For example, with Great Britain, it protested against the manner in which the Bulgarian elections of November, 1945, were conducted. The voting had led to a scarcely contested triumph for the pro-Communist Fatherland Front. The matter was debated at the Moscow Conference which convened in the next month, and the Russians indicated that possession was just about the whole of the law, although they did agree to include representatives of other parties in the government. From that time on, Soviet domination of the two countries slowly and implacably became more complete, and any likelihood that Western intervention could alter the course of events evaporated like a morning mist.

Except Greece, Bulgaria was the country in which the Greek Orthodox Church was strongest. Moslems were the only minority of notable size, Jews and Roman Catholics and Protestants being negligible in number.* Accordingly, as soon as the Russians had taken over and begun to establish a collectivist economy, the Orthodox Church was an object of immediate attention. There was a maneuver which has been a topic for speculative comment ever since. For many years the hostility between Bulgaria and Greece which had its roots in the struggle for Bulgarian independence had manifested itself also in the 648 262 795

* Prewar population statistics for Bulgaria reveal that 83.5 per cent were Greek Orthodox; 14.3, Mohammedan; 0.9, Jewish; and 0.8, Roman Catholic. Postwar (1948) estimates for Rumania indicate that 72 per cent of the population were Orthodox; 10, Roman Catholics according to the Greek rite; 7, Roman Catholics; 4.6, Calvinists; 2.3, Jews; and 1.6, Lutherans. Other Protestant groups, including Unitarians and Baptists, constituted about 1 per cent. Most Rumanian Catholics and Protestants belonged to German or Hungarian minority groups.

6: Shuster S-4 (no date) 1954 El Europe

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There is an austere puritanical fanaticism about the regulations which is difficult for an American, inured to doing what he pleases, to comprehend.

Virtually all potential foes of the Communist regime in Bulgaria have been sent to such camps, which means that any person who deviates in the slightest degree from the established Communist norm invites the public prosecutor to get on with incarcerating him. It is difficult to believe that the system is as far-flung and well established as it is; but the Communist authorities themselves have made available a substantial amount of information on its extent. There are at least thirty slave-labor camps in Bulgaria, and it has been estimated that at least 500,000 persons have been confined in them during the seven years of Communist rule. Among the inmates have been whole families—men, women, and children. Before we condemn the Bulgarian Churches for cowardly behavior it may be well to ask what we ourselves might have done in the circumstances.

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II

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Rumania was not fully subordinated to the Communist Party until the close of 1947. On the eve of the invasion of the country, which had been the only one to lend full support to the Nazi cause, young King Michael overthrew the Iron Front government and its strong man, General Antonescu, by a *coup d'état*. The new Government, in which a general also served as Premier, accepted the terms of armistice. Nevertheless by March 6, 1945, the Communists were unmistakably in control, although a fellow traveler, Dr. Petru Groza, was selected to head a government in which they had the upper hand. At the Potsdam Conference the United States, Great Britain, and Russia agreed to sign a treaty of peace with Rumania as soon as a government should be formed which was "broadly repre-

S.P. B. 101

Along this very little-known line, the territory of the Bulgars and of their neighbors the Serbs is penetrated in a south-westerly direction by an Albanian wedge. From Vranje to Kumanovo, /192/ from Skoplje to Tetovo there are to be found a great number of Slav villages more or less Albanianized. It is difficult in these regions to draw a very clear boundary.

Towards the Debar (Alb., Dibra) the Bulgar frontier turns towards the south and follows the left bank of the Black Drin in the direction of Lake Ochrida, which it partially circles, then follows the Devol River, Lake Malik, reaches the city of Koritsa and finally that of Kostur (now Kastoria). The outskirts of Kostur are still Bulgarian as far as Krupishte* on the Aliakmon River (Mac., Bistritsa). Here the boundary turns toward the northeast, towards Lake Osyrovon (now Vegoritis), then it runs to Voden (now Edhessa) towards the lower course of the Aliakmon and reaches the Gulf of Salonika, which it follows to that city.

The outskirts of Salonika are Slav. Beyond that city the boundary runs across the plain of Lankadas toward the Chalcidice, goes through Visoka, Zarovo, Sukho, Njegovan as far as the confluence of the Struma and Lake Takhin* and towards Seres (now Serrai) where it encounters Greek, Turk, and Bulgar populations. From Serrai, according to Tsanov[1] the boundary follows a broken line, poorly known as to its details, which crosses through Turkish Rumelia, reaches Dimotika (now Didymoteikhon) of the lower Maritsa, then through Uzunkopru, Babaeski, Corlu, and Kataldja*, it runs as far as the outskirts of Constantinople.

The western[1] boundary of the Bulgar national group is formed by the shore of the Black Sea as far as the Danube.

S.P. B. 101 162

But the boundary drawn by Tsonev does not outline /193/ a compact population but only the extreme limit of Bulgar groups in the Balkan peninsula. Already the most southern sections of the districts of Philippopolis and Stara Zagora are more sparsely peopled by Bulgars I cannot speak, for want of exact information, of the ethnographic conditions in Turkish Rumelia. On the other hand, we know that the regions located between the Iantra and the sea are more sparsely populated with Bulgars.

Thirty years ago this region was populated by a majority of

[1] [SIC - Analyst]

S.P. B 101 162

Mohammedans. A few districts were even purely Turkish, notably that of Khaskovo, near Silistra which contains only 6% Bulgars, that of Omortag (formerly Osman Pazar) (12.5%), that of Bazaurt (14%), that of Kemanlar (now Isperikh) (19%), that of Shumla (now Kolarovgrad) (24.3%). The Bulgars were the most numerous in the districts of Kesarevo (59%) and of Ruse (59%). In these regions they had a majority only in the towns. According to Sarafov, there were 482,000 Bulgars in this region in 1881. In 1888 there were more than 443,000 of them. In 1900 there were 417,694 Turks, 9,824 Gagauz and 18,079 Tatars in the districts of Ruse, Varna, Shumla, and Trnovo.

S.P. B 101 162

According to Iurkevich the number of Turks in all of Bulgaria has diminished since 1888 by 12.5%. Thus the situation has noticeably improved in favor of the Bulgars.

/194/ According to the census of 1900 the following is the situation relative to the Turks and the Bulgars:

District of Ruse: 153,730 Turks (without the Gagauz and the Tatars) and 175,216 Bulgars.
District of Pleven: 12,261 Turks and 270,010 Bulgars.
District of Trnovo: 25,180 Turks and 366,687 Bulgars.
District of Vidin: 4,444 Turks and 142,975 Bulgars.
District of Shumla: 130,975 Turks and 108,579 Bulgars.
District of Varna: 107,839 Turks and 131,325 Bulgars (making a total of 433,779 Turks and 1,194,943 Bulgars).

The districts which present the most compact masses of Turks are those of Balchik, Varna, Bobrich (now Tolbukhin), Kurtbunar, and Provadiya in the districts of Varna; those of Eski Dzhumaya (now Targovishte), Osman Pazar (now Omortag), Popovo, Preslav, and Shumla in the district of Shumla; Elena, Svichtov, and Sevlievo in the district of Trnovo; Biela, Razgrad, Ruse, Silistra, and Tutrakan in the district of Ruse. The district of Burgas contained in 1900, 37,041 Turks, 39,652 Greeks and 218,189 Bulgars; that of Starazagora, 31,379 Turks along with 350,380 Bulgars. That of Plovdiv (or Philippopoli 24,386 Turks against 313,847 Bulgars (without the Pomaks) (1). In

1. On the Pomaks, see the following section.

/195/ for the table on this page see the next manuscript page/

this region /196/ the Turks live especially in the arrondissements of Karlovo, Peshtera, Plovdiv (Philippopolis), Stanimaka (now Asenovgrad),

S.P. B. 101 1927

1: Niederle--121 E-5 1911 E/(Slavic Peoples E/U Bulgaria E61

The Principal National Groups In Bulgaria In 1900

Districts	Bulgars	Pomaks	Serbs	Turks	Gagauz	Tatars	Greeks	Gypsies	Rumanians
I Burgas. . . .	218,189	3	26	37,041	28	132	39,152	10,985	29
II Varna. . . .	131,325	37	43	107,839	9,809	11,329	7,720	9,000	752
III Vidin. . . .	142,975	24	398	4,444	2	20	163	5,686	39,977
IV Vratsa. . . .	230,536	631	145	2,039	--	109	45	9,081	12,225
V Kustendil. .	191,477	--	8	599	--	--	82	1,605	141
VI Plovidiv. . . (Philippopolis)	313,847	17,055	57	24,886	1	31	14,880	11,146	115
VII Pleven. . . .	270,010	2,837	133	12,261	2	510	46	7,277	9,752
VIII Ruse.	175,216	10	62	153,730	6	3,919	697	8,403	5,697
IX Sofia.	365,364	30	545	874	--	1	845	5,838	286
X St. Zagora. .	350,380	2	12	31,379	5	2	2,720	7,823	12
XI Trnovo. . . .	366,837	13	67	25,180	3	173	122	5,206	1,841
XII Shumen. . . .	108,579	42	20	130,945	6	2,658	230	7,513	196
Total	2,864,735	20,644	1,516	531,217	9,862	18,884	66,702	89,563	71,023

S.P. B. 191 162

Kazanluk, Kharmanli, Khaskovo, Aytos, Pomorie, Karnobat, and Sliven. Detailed figures will be found in the table above.

Along with the Turks the Tatars are likewise diminishing, except in the region of Varna where they are increasing. After them come the Gagauz, Christian descendants of the ancient Turko-Tatar invaders.

The Greeks, as is to be expected, are particularly settled on the shore of the Black Sea, notably in the region of Burgas, and in the interior areas around Ploviv (Philoppopolis), especially in the sector of Stanimaka (Asenougrad)--this town is today Greek--to the west of Kyzyl Agach, at Kavakla and in its neighborhood. Along the coast, the most northern Greek colony is Novo Selo near Varna; among the Greek towns we should also mention Mesembria (now Nesebur), Pomorie, Sozopol, and partly Burgas.

The Jews and the Armenians nowhere form compact groups. The gypsies are numerous, but they are scattered throughout the Kingdom.

In the mountainous regions they sometimes form the majority of the population, for example in the outskirts of Elena and of Plovdiv (Philoppopolis). There are very few Serbs according to the latest information (in all 1,516). This is the result of the intensive /197/ development of the Bulgars and also of the conflicts of the past thirty years. On the contrary, the Rumanians are grouped in compact masses along the Danube, especially between the confluence of the Timok and Vidin, and between the confluence of the Dolni (Cibur) and Svishtov. A majority of Rumanians are also to be found at Tutrakan, and in the interior of the country at Serbenica (now Sofronievo) near Byala Slatina and at Debovo near Nikopol. The Tsintsar (1) are to be found in the outskirts of Sofia and of Plovdiv (Philoppopolis). We have spoken above of the Russian and Czech colonies of Voivodova*, Gorna*, Metropolis* and Breslianitsi*.

1. Name given to the Rumanians in the peninsula.

S.P. B. 101 167

Outside of the region which we have just studied, we still meet groups of Bulgars beyond the Danube. These are the colonies which came in the course of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The

000 work of Vrbanic, who goes back to the census of 1888.

S.P. B. 163 [162]

He[1] presents the following results:

Among the Bulgars the number of men is 1,000 for every 965 women; the males show an excess of births of 54.2%; the ratio between single persons to married persons is for men, 53%; for women 41.9% (4.4% widowers). The birth rate is 36.36 per 1,000; it is below that of the Serbs; on the contrary, the death rate is less than among these, only 18. (compare the figures given above in Section 31). In Bulgaria

S.P. B. [165]

very few infants die during the first year. They have the lowest infant mortality of any among the South-Slavs /203/ (8.3% only, against 15.4% in Dalmatia, 16.3% in Serbia, 21.2% in Croatia). As a result of this peculiarity, the coefficient of the excess of births over deaths is, if Jirecek is to be believed, as favorable as in Serbia, it represents 1.83. For the years 1881-1887, Sarafov found an increase of 1.85 (during this period there were born 100 boys for 89.7 girls); for the period 1890-1900, the coefficient was, it seems, slightly less. More recently, Iurkevich suggested the figure of 1.5 for the north of Bulgaria and of 1.2 for the south.

S.P. B. 161

According to Popov, the population density is 38.8 inhabitants per square kilometer.

S.P. B. 795

From the religious viewpoint the Bulgars belong to the Eastern Orthodox Church. They have a church of their own whose head, called The Exarch, lives at Orta-koi (now Ivailovgrad) near Constantinople. Along with the Orthodox majority, one finds two dissident groups. The first of these is the Catholic Bulgars, or Paulitians (Pavlikiani). They speak the eastern dialect and live in the districts of Nikopol, of Svishtov, in seven villages in the outskirts of Plovdiv (Philippopolis). There is also a Catholic community at Berdavski Geran, near Byala Slatina, and another, that of Gostilia, near Oryakhovo (district of Vratsa). All of them originated in the region of Plovdiv or Philippopolis, which was formerly their center. They formerly composed a whole series of communities between Plovdiv and /204/ Nikopol. It is from these that there came the colonies of Bulgars who settled in Hungary (Vinga, Besenov), and who are Catholics.

S.P. B. 795 101

Another rather sizeable section is composed of the Bulgars who, under Turkish domination, embraced Islam. They are called Pomaks.

[1] [i.e. Vrbanic - ref. 116, p. 125 -- Analyst]